**Please replace the paragraphs beginning on page 10, line 16 through line 22 with the following paragraphs:**

(12) Agent for improving excretory potency of the urinary bladder which comprises a combination of an α-blocker and an amine compound of non-carbamate-type having an acetylcholinesterase-inhibiting action; and

B3 (13) Crystals of a tricyclic, condensed, heterocyclic derivative and pharmaceutical compositions comprising the crystals, which possess an action to inhibit acetylcholinesterase and an action to improve the excretory potency of urinary bladder.

**Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 10, line 29 with the following paragraph:**

In other words, the present invention also relates to

(i) crystals of 8-[3-[1-[(3-fluorophenyl)methyl]-4-piperidinyl]-1-oxopropyl]-1,2,5,6-tetrahydro-4H-pyrrolo[3,2,1-ij]quinolin-4-one or a salt thereof,

(ii) the crystals described in the above-mentioned item (i), wherein the melting point is above 110°C,

B4 (iii) the crystals described in the above-mentioned item (i), wherein the melting point is about 113°C to about 118°C,

(iv) a pharmaceutical composition which comprises the crystals described in the above-mentioned item (i),

(v) the pharmaceutical composition described in the above-mentioned item (iv), which is an acetylcholinesterase inhibitor,

(vi) the pharmaceutical composition described in the above-mentioned item (iv), which is an agent for improving the excretory potency of urinary bladder,

(vii) the pharmaceutical composition described in the above-mentioned item (iv), which is a therapeutic agent against micturition disorders,

(viii) the pharmaceutical composition described in the above-mentioned item (iv), which is a therapeutic agent against dysuria disorders, and

(ix) agents for improving the excretory potency of urinary bladder, which are characterized by

combining crystals of 8-[3-[1-[(3-fluorophenyl)methyl]-4-piperidinyl]-1-oxopropyl]-1,2,5,6-tetrahydro-4H-pyrrolo[3,2,1-ij]quinolin-4-one or a salt thereof with an α-blocker.

**Please replace the paragraphs beginning on page 95, line 8 through line 19 with the following paragraphs:**

The crystals of the present invention have an activity to inhibit acetylcholinesterase. Therefore, the crystals of the present invention and the pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention can be used as the prophylactic and/or therapeutic agents against the senile dementia.

Also, the crystals of the present invention and the pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention can be used, for example, as agents for improving the excretory potency of urinary bladder. For instance, they can be used as the prophylactic and/or therapeutic agents against micturition disorders arising from the following 1) to 6) and the like, dysuria in particular: 1) prostatic hypertrophy, 2) bladder neck obstruction, 3) neurogenic bladder, 4) diabetes mellitus, 5) surgery, 6) hypotonic bladder, and 7) Sjoegren's syndrome (dry eye, dry mouth, dryness of vagina, and the like).

**Please replace the paragraphs beginning on page 96, line 11, through line 31 with the following paragraphs:**

~~The crystals of the present invention~~ are those of a kind of ~~non-~~carbamate amine compound possessing the action to inhibit acetylcholinesterase. A non-carbamate amine compound including that for the crystals of the present invention, which possesses the action to inhibit acetylcholinesterase, can be used in combination with a drug to treat diseases inducing micturition disorders (for example, dysuria and the like) or with a drug that is administered to treat other diseases but as itself induces micturition disorders (for example, dysuria and the like).

Such a "non-carbamate amine compound possessing the action to inhibit acetylcholinesterase" may be any compound possessing the action to inhibit acetylcholinesterase and not having the carbamate structure (-OCON-) within the molecule, wherein the hydrogen atom of ammonia is substituted with a hydrocarbon group, preferably being the primary amine

compound, the secondary amine compound, or the tertiary amine compound. More preferably, there are set forth compounds 1) to 49) and the like that are described in the following. Among these compounds, compounds, which have at least one 5- to 7-membered, nitrogen-containing heterocyclic ring as a partial structure, and the like are preferable; compounds 1), 20), 23), 41), and 43), which are described hereinafter, and the like are especially preferable; and compound 1) and the like are particularly preferable.

B6 cont

Hereupon, because a variety of non-carbamate amine compounds described above possess the action to inhibit the acetylcholinesterase, they possess also an insecticidal action.

**Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 125, line 7, with the following paragraph:**

The following Examples are drawn to the embodiments of the present invention involving crystals. The melting points were measured by using a Type-535 melting point apparatus produced by Büchi Company and a MP-500D apparatus manufactured by Yanako Kiki Kaihatsu Kenkyusyo Kabushiki Kaisya. The data on the powder X-ray crystal diffractometry are determined by using Type-RINT1100 (Rigaku Denki Kabushiki Kaisya) using the Cu-K$\alpha_1$ radiation as the radiation source. Also, in the following Reference Examples and Examples, % indicates the percent by weight, unless otherwise specified.

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**Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 129, line 7 to line 16 with the following paragraph:**

Data of X-ray powder diffraction analysis

| Diffraction angle: 2θ(°) (angstrom) | Spacing: d value |
|---|---|
| 5.08 | 17.4 |
| 10.2 | 8.68 |
| 16.8 | 5.27 |
| 17.8 | 4.97 |
| 18.6 | 4.76 |
| 20.6 | 4.31 |
| 23.1 | 3.85 |

B8

**Please delete the paragraphs beginning on page 130, line 2 through line 31.**

**Please replace the paragraphs beginning on page 131, line 19 through page 132, line 14 with the following paragragh:**

Determination of the activity to inhibit the acetylcholinesterase

The activity to inhibit the acetylcholinesterase of the crystals obtained in Example 1 was determined according to the acetylthiocholine method (the Ellman method) by the use of a human erythrocyte-derived acetylcholinesterase.

A human erythrocyte-derived acetylcholinesterase (Sigma Chemical Company) was dissolved into distilled water to obtain a standard enzyme preparation with an enzyme concentration of 0.2 IU/mL. To a 96-well titer plate were dispensed 20 μl of the drug-containing solution, 30 μl of an 80-mM solution of Tris-HCl (pH 7.4), 50 μl of the standard enzyme preparation, and 50 μl of a 5-mM solution of 5,5-dithio-bis(2-nitrobenzoic acid) (Sigma Chemical Company) and the microplate was shaken for 10 seconds. As soon as 50 μl of a 4-mM solution of acetylthiocholine iodide (Sigma Chemical Company) was added and shaking was started again, every increment in absorbance at the wavelength of 414 nm at an interval of 30 seconds was determined for 10 minutes.

$$R = 5.74 \times 10^{-7} \times \Delta_A$$

(wherein R indicates an enzyme activity (mol) and $\Delta_A$ indicates an increment in absorbance at the wavelength of 414 nM). The experiment was repeated at least three times with each compound to determine the 50% inhibitory concentration ($IC_{50}$). Furthermore, the activity to inhibit the acetylcholinesterase of distigmine was determined in a manner similar to that described in the above method. The results obtained are shown in the following Table.

| Compounds | $IC_{50}$ (nM) |
|---|---|
| Example 1 | 6.6 |
| Distigmine | 651.9 |

The results described above reveal that the crystals of the present invention possess an excellent activity to inhibit the acetylcholinesterase.